SECRET

SECDEF VISIT TO PAKISTAN

SCOPE PAPER

OVERVIEW: Your second visit to Pakistan comes three years to the month after your first visit and occurs just after the Congressional vote on FY 87 foreign assistance. Pakistan was earmarked in receiving $340 million in FMS credits (but subject to probable worldwide Gramm-Rudman cuts of undetermined percentage) in the final year of our first multi-year security assistance program.

Your arrival also heralds the continuation of our strong security assistance support, in the form of a six-year program after FY 87. We have pledged $4.02 billion in total aid, of which $1.74 billion will be in FMS credits ($290 million per year). This is of course subject to annual Cognressional appropriations and obtaining the necessary waiver for the new six-year program.

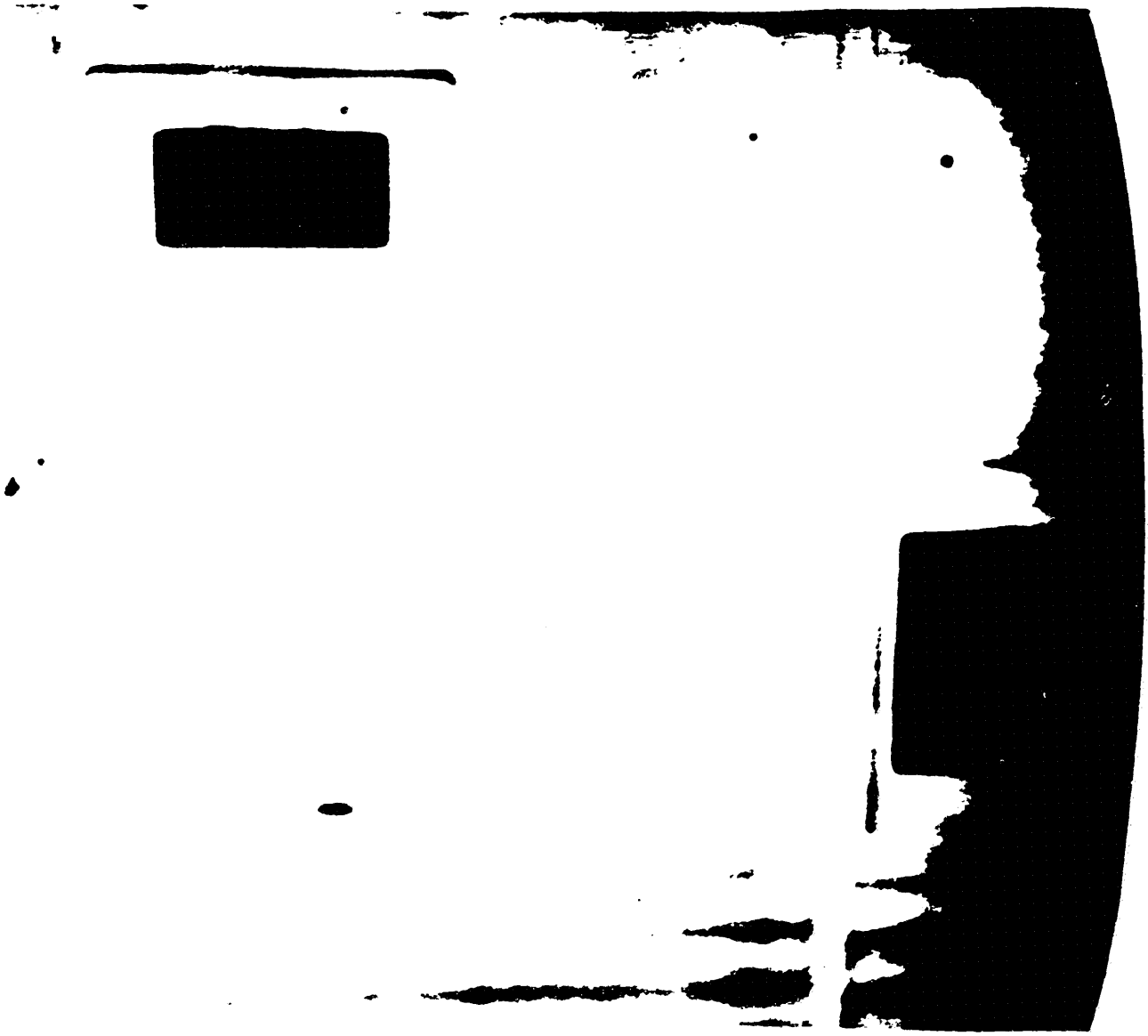
[redacted]

SETTING:

On the surface there has been little substantial change in the U.S.-Pakistan relationship since you visited in October 1983. The Government of Pakistan continues to share the same basic foreign policy goals and perceptions in the region as we: an end to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, a resolution of the Iran-Iraq War that does not threaten regional stability, and a willingness [redacted] to ameliorate relations with India.

[redacted]

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U.S. OBJECTIVES:

- Re-emphasize the importance the United States assigns to Pakistan's friendship, cooperation, and security.

- Reinforce Pakistan's opposition to Soviet aggression against Afghanistan.

- Exchange strategic and political-military views (including your visits to China and India) with Prime Minister Junejo, President Zia, and other leading members of Pakistan's leadership.

- Preside over the U.S. delegation to the Fifth Pakistan-U.S. Consultative Group meetings, the results of an initiative you suggested during your first visit.

- Discuss Pakistan's new requests for security assistance, especially their procurement plan for the new six-year program.

- [redacted]

- Encourage continued efforts to improve relations with India. [redacted]

PAKISTANI OBJECTIVES:

[redacted]

- Agreement in principle in Pakistan's FMS procurement priorities for the FY88-FY93 aid program;

- Expressions of U.S. support for Pakistan's Afghanistan policy and for its actions to resolve the recent Pan Am hijacking incident; and

- Demonstration of your personal commitment to strong defense relations by attendance at the Consultative Group meetings.

ISSUES:

- AFGHANISTAN

Given the political nature of this issue, and President Reagan's emphatic support of efforts to force the Soviets out of Afghanistan, [redacted] We support Pakistan's efforts in the U.N. talks and other fora to seek a settlement that results in a Soviet withdrawal within a reasonable timeframe, allows the refugees to return without harm, and establishes a framework for a government in Kabul that meets the political aims of the resistance alliance. Subject to these guarantees, we and Pakistan would agree to terminate outside support to the resistance.

- REGIONAL COOPERATION

[redacted] We encourage Indo-Pakistani normalization because of its importance to the stability of the region. Continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and on-going resistance by the Afghan Mujahadin have increased [redacted] in Pakistan. Pakistan's ties to Persian Gulf security and common border with Iran require its territorial integrity and security. [redacted] would have very serious consequences for Western interests from the Persian Gulf to Southeast Asia. [redacted] Further, we should explore ways in which we can further encourage closer ties with India, Pakistan, and China, and their relations with each other.

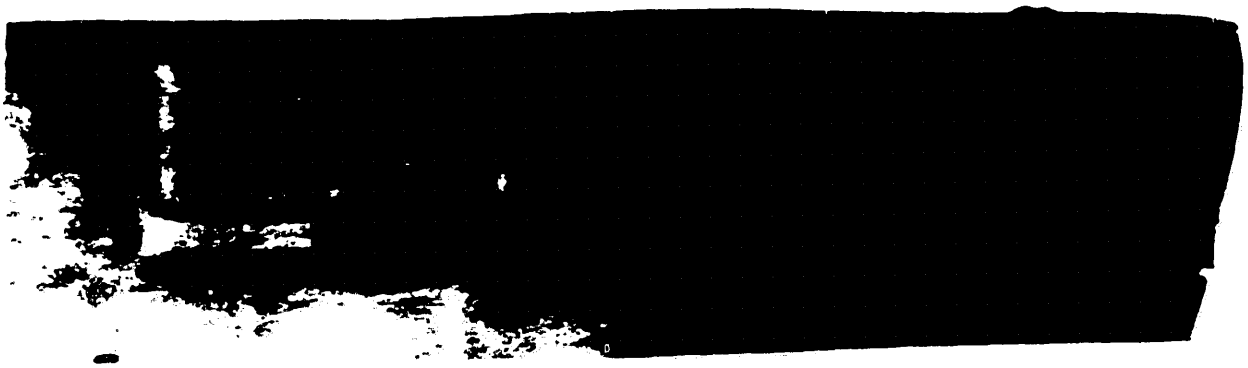
- AIR DEFENSE ISSUES

Pakistan's policy of supporting the Afghan resistance, against overwhelming Soviet firepower, has subjected Pakistan to hundreds of air intrusions, with frequent destructive results and loss of life. Pakistan's traditional military preparedness has never had to deal with air threats from Afghanistan; consequently, air defense of that border has required critical attention and new commitments of resources. [redacted] On major purchases of their biggest requirement, an effective airborne surveillance platform [redacted] about how to proceed. [redacted] now under study by a joint U.S.-Pakistani team under USAA auspices. The GOP will continue to seek [redacted] on this issue from the United States. They are also likely to approach [redacted] for the eventual purchase of an AEW/AWACS variant.

- SECURITY ASSISTANCE

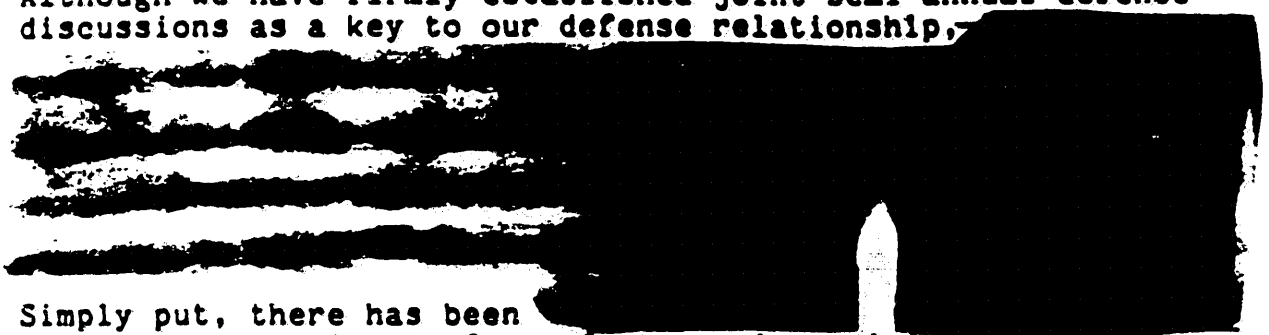
The current fiscal year marks the end of our first five-year security assistance program that was agreed to in 1981. We have pledged a new economic and security assistance program over the next six years totalling $4.02 billion. Slightly less than half of that, $1.74 billion, is for FMS credits at concessional rates. Congressional approval may be difficult, given the current budget problems we face, and the need to renew the Congressional waiver to the Symington Amendment that prohibits security assistance to countries actively pursuing development

of nuclear wespons technology. The annual Presidential certification that Pakistan does not possess such a capability, required under the current waiver, is expected to be completed sometime this November.



- BILATERAL MILITARY COOPERATION

Although we have firmly established joint semi-annual defense discussions as a key to our defense relationship,



Simply put, there has been in the form of successive multi-year security assistance programs. in terms of reinforcing Pakistan's supportive attitude toward the Afghan refugees and resistance.

